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SECTOR 12 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 12

COAST OF GREECE—AKRA TAINARON TO AKRA SKILLAION

Plan.—This sector describes the S and SE coasts of Peloponnisos and the passages which lead into the Aegean Sea from the SW. The general descriptive sequence is NE from Akra Tainaron to Akra Skillaion.

General Remarks

12.1 Tides—Currents.—The currents between the islands and the mainland, as well as outside the islands, depend principally on the force and direction of the winds. It often happens, however, that the land and sea breezes in summer cause great variation in the currents; the land winds out of Argolikos Kolpos and Saronikos Kolpos necessarily cause eddy currents in the vicinity of Nisos Spetsai and Nisos Idhra, both in the channel within and outside the islands. To this may be ascribed, about halfway between the E end of Nisos Idhra and Stavronisi, a ripple occasioned by the meeting of the two currents, which generally appears at intervals between the land and sea breezes, and which before now, here and elsewhere, had been taken for shoal water.

Lakonikos Kolpos (36°30'N., 22°40'E.)

12.2 Lakonikos Kolpos, an extensive gulf, is entered between Akra Tainaron, formerly known as Cape Matapan, and Akra Ayia Maria, 22 miles ENE. Yithion, in the NW corner of the gulf, is the principal port of this area. Several mountains stand on the W side of the gulf and the most conspicuous peaks, from N to S, include Oros Taiyetos, rising 35 miles N of Akra Tainaron, Mavrovouna, Oros Kouvenova, Ori Sangia, Ori Miniatika, and Oros Kakorouni. The highest peak of Oros Taiyetos is nearly always covered with snow except during the summer months. In clear weather, these peaks may be sighted from a great distance, but Oros Taiyetos is almost always enveloped in clouds, except during the dry summer months. During SE winds, most of these mountains are usually covered with clouds.

Kourkoula, round-topped and easily distinguished, rises near the NE corner of the gulf. Also conspicuous are Dhidhimoi Korifai and Korifi Kimatissa which stand along the E side.

Korifi Xili, a prominent promontory, extends 2 miles S from the E side of the gulf. Its summit, in the form of a truncated cone, appears like an island when seen from the S. Several white rocks surmount this summit and resemble the ruins of a castle. From the W, this promontory has a different appearance.

The visibility within the gulf is normally extremely good and is sometimes the cause of distances being underestimated. In about mid-April, with a high and steady barometer, bad weather from the NE accompanied by thick mist has been known to last for up to 36 hours.

12.3 West side.—Akra Tainaron (36°23'N., 22°29'E.), the W entrance point of Lakonikos Kolpos, is the S extremity of a small peninsula. This small peninsula has an isthmus, 3.2 miles

wide, at its N end and forms the S end of Peloponnisos. It appears as a triangular or wedge-shaped island when seen from the E or W. When the summit of this small peninsula is below the horizon, Ori Miniatika, a flat-topped mountain, may still be identified. This conspicuous peak stands 10.5 miles NNW of the point and is 1,076m high.

When viewed from the S, Akra Tainaron is sometimes reported to be difficult to recognize against the background of high land. However, Akra Kisternes, located 1 mile NE of the point, and the terraced cliffs of Akra Grosso, located 7.5 miles NNW of the point, are conspicuous. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 16m high, standing on Akra Tainaron.

Caution.—During strong N winds, vessels near the coast in the vicinity of Akra Tainaron should be prepared for heavy squalls which descend from the high land. Squalls that descend from the mountains on the W side of Lakonikos Kolpos are especially severe.



TAINARON LIGHT

Limin Asomaton, entered 0.7 mile NNE of Akra Tainaron, affords good shelter from all winds except those between S and SE. As the hills surrounding this small inlet are not as high as those around many of the others. The currents between the islands and the mainland, as well as outside the islands, depend principally on the force and direction of the winds. It often happens, however, that the land and sea breezes in summer cause great variation in the currents; the land winds out of Argolikos Kolpos and Saronikos Kolpos necessarily cause eddy currents in the vicinity of Nisos Spetsai and Nisos Idhra, both in the channel within and outside the islands. To this may be ascribed, about halfway between the E end of Nisos Idhra and Stavronisi, a ripple occasioned by the meeting of the two currents, which generally appears at intervals between the land and sea breezes, and which before now, here and elsewhere, had been taken for shoal water. It is not subject to heavy squalls. There are depths of 18 to 30m in its outer part.

Akra Kisternes, a small promontory, is located 1 mile NE of Akra Tainaron. It is 105m high and has a conspicuous, sharp, and rounded summit.

Ormos Vathi, a narrow inlet, is entered close N of Akra Kisternes and is subject to heavy squalls from all directions. Anchorage is available near the head in a depth of 20m, but the inlet here is only 120m wide.

Limin Kagio (36°26'N., 22°29'E.), entered 2 miles NNW of Akra Kisternes, has a low isthmus at the head. This bay, although open to the E, forms a natural sheltered harbor for small craft. A light is shown from the S entrance point and a conspicuous tower surmounts a hill which rises close inland of the SW shore. The prominent buildings of a former monastery are situated within the NW shore.

Harbor Shoal, with two rocky and shallow heads, lies in the middle of the bay. This danger can usually be distinguished in the daytime by the color of the water over it. Anchorage, sheltered from E winds, can be taken in a depth of 31m in the S part of the bay. Anchorage can also be obtained N of Harbor Shoal in a depth of over 50m. It is reported (1991) that a fish haven lies close SSE of the S head of Harbor Shoal.

A light is shown from the NW entrance point of Ormos Melingani, a small bight, lying 4.5 miles N of Limin Kagio. A prominent tower and a chapel surmount the hill which rises close SW of the light.

Ormos Kolokithias (36°36'N., 22°30'E.) is entered between the S extremity of a bluff, red promontory and a point, marked by a tower, 2 miles SW. This bay affords poor anchorage due to its exposed position and because of the brief squalls which frequently descend from the surrounding high land. The village of Kotronas stands at the head of the bay. The only recommended anchorage berth lies in the NE part of the bay.

Ormos Skoutari (36°39'N., 22°31'E.) is entered between Akra Stavri, the NE extremity of the bluff, reddish promontory and Akra Paganía, 2.1 miles NE. A prominent hill rises close NW of Akra Stavri and the white dome of a church standing in the village at the head of the bay is conspicuous. Akra Paganía, fronted by a reef, is 120m high and the bold extremity of a flat promontory. The berth sheltered anchorage berth is in a depth of 20m about 0.7 mile SE of the village.

A conspicuous tower stands on a small coastal projection 3 miles NNW of Akra Paganía.

Yithion (Gythion) (36°45'N., 22°34'E.) (World Port Index No. 41950), a small port, is fronted by an open roadstead which is sheltered from the S by Nisis Kranai, an islet joined to the mainland at its W end by a causeway. Large vessels work cargo at the anchorage with the use of lighters.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor fronts the N part of the town and is protected from the E by a quayed mole extending N and then NE. There are depths of 2 to 8m alongside the quays which are used by fishing craft, coasters, small craft, and yachts. Vessels up to 130m in length and 7m draft have been accommodated alongside.

Aspect.—A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 23m high, standing on the E end of Nisis Kranai. A prominent ruined turret is situated close W of the light and a conspicuous church surmounts a hill which rises close behind the town.



YITHION LIGHT

Akra Mounda, located 1.2 miles S of Nisis Kranai, is fronted by rocks. Mavrovounion, a village, stands on rising ground 0.5 mile NW of the point and is conspicuous from all directions.

Anchorage.—Vessels should anchor in a depth of 31m about 0.3 mile NNW of the light on Nisis Kranai.

Caution.—A foul ground area lies about 0.3 mile N of the light tower on Nisis Kranai and should be avoided.

Strong E winds sometimes create a swell in the roadstead.

12.4 East side.—Potamos Evrotas (River Iris) (36°48'N., 22°40'E.) flows through a cultivated valley at the head of Lakonikos Kolpos and enters the gulf via several mouths. The coast along the head of the gulf is low and marshy and should not be approached within 1 mile.

Elaiá (36°45'N., 22°48'E.), a prominent village, stands on the NE side of the gulf and is fronted by a small craft harbor and an open roadstead. Akra Molaon, located close S of the village, is surmounted by a conspicuous tower and fronted by an islet, 12m high. The depths in the vicinity of the roadstead are irregular. Vessels should anchor about 0.5 mile W of the village in depths of not less than 22m, taking care to avoid a shallow spit which extends seaward from a low and sandy point N of the village.

Akra Xilis (36°39'N., 22°49'E.), marked by a light, is the S extremity of a small peninsula which forms the S end of Korifi Xili, a prominent promontory previously described.

Ormos Xilis, open to the S, is entered between Akra Xilis and Akra Koukourianikon, 2.5 miles E. The village of Plitra, fronted by a mole, stands at the head of this bay and the submerged ruins of an ancient town lie nearby. Anchorage can be taken in the N part of the bay in depths of 22 to 33m, sand.

Akra Arkangelos, formed by a narrow tongue of land with a hill standing near its extremity, is located 2.7 miles SE of Akra Xilis. Anchorage, within a bight, can be taken in a depth of 38m about 0.4 mile ENE of this point.

Akra Kakavlaki, a bluff point, is located 1.5 miles SE of Akra Arkangelos. This point is fronted by rocks and a prominent tower stands close NE of it. Glaronisi, an islet, lies on a coastal shoal bank about 0.4 mile offshore, 0.8 mile SE of the point.

Akra Koulendi (36°34'N., 22°56'E.), 103m high, is located 5.3 miles SE of Akra Arkangelos and is surmounted by a conspicuous tower. The coast to the S of this headland is low whereas the coast to the N is high and mountainous.

Nisos Elafonisos (36°29'N., 22°58'E.), 276m high, is a mostly barren island which lies close offshore on the E side of the entrance to Lakonikos Kolpos. Ormos Sarakiniko, a bay, indents the S side of the island and provides anchorage in depths of 15 to 27m. A village, with a prominent white church, is situated at the NE side of the island. A boat channel leads between the N shore of the island and the mainland. A rock, marked by a light, lies close off the NE extremity of the island.

Akra Ayia Maria (36°28'N., 22°56'E.), the SW extremity of Elafonisos, forms the E entrance point of Lakonikos Kolpos and lies on the N side of Stenon Elafonissou.

Stenon Elafonissou (36°25'N., 23°00'E.)

12.5 Stenon Elafonissou leads between Elafonisos and the SE extremity of Peloponnisos, on the N side, and Nisos

Kithira, on the S side. This passage forms the most direct route for vessels proceeding to the Grecian archipelago from the W, although it is the narrowest of the three channels which lie between the mainland of Greece and the island of Kriti (Crete). Heavy traffic is reported to be frequently proceeding in both directions through this channel.

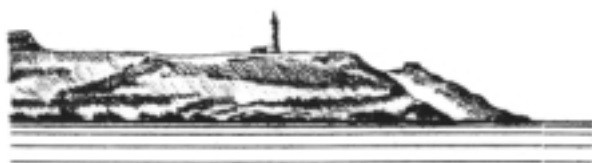
Strong winds and sudden changes of weather are frequent in Steno Elafonissou. Winds from the NW may blow to the W of Akra Maleas when winds from the N or NE are blowing to the E of this cape.

Ormos Viatika (Neapoleos) (36°30'N., 23°02'E.), a large bay, lies on the N side of Stenon Elafonissou and is frequented by vessels encountering strong adverse winds. A prominent church stands in the village of Neapolis which is situated on the NE side of the bay. The village is fronted by a small craft pier which was reported to be damaged. Vessels anchor as convenient off Neapolis in a depth of 27m or about 0.5 mile from the head of the bay in depths of 18 to 22m. The bottom on the E side of the bay is uncertain, being rocky in places, and winds from the S cause a heavy swell within the bay.

12.6 Nisos Kithira (36°15'N., 23°00'E.), a mountainous volcanic island, lies with Akra Spathi, its N extremity, located 5 miles S of Akra Ayia Maria. Oros Mirmingari, the summit of the island, is 506m high and rises near the center of the W side.

Akra Spathi is formed by steep cliffs up to 100m high and is fronted by a reef. Vessels should pass at least 0.5 mile off this point. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 25m high, standing close S of the extremity of the point.

Akra Armenopetra, the NW extremity of the island, is located 5 miles SW of Akra Spathi. A rock, 10m high, lies close off this point and appears as a well-defined cone when seen from the N or S.



AKRA SPATHI*

Ormos Fana Kopia, which affords the only anchorage in this vicinity, is entered between Akra Koufolyialos, located 3 miles SSE of Akra Armenopetra, and Akra Limniona, 2.3 miles SSW. Two rocky islets lie on a shoal bank which extends 0.8 mile NNE of Akra Limniona. The bay is protected from the E and W, but the backwash caused by the swell striking the cliffs in the N part creates a confused sea and swell. Vessels should anchor in a depth of 29m off the SE side of the bay.

Akra Trakhilos (36°08'N., 23°00'E.), located at the S end of Nisos Kithira, is the S extremity of a narrow tongue of land which extends S from the shore.

Nisidhes Lindho (36°12'N., 22°54'E.), consisting of two islets fringed by rocks, lies about 0.5 mile offshore, 5.7 miles NW of Akra Trakhilos. The S and largest islet is 28m high.

Nisidhes Strongila, consisting of two islets, lies about 0.8 mile offshore, 1.4 miles SSE of Nisidhes Lindho. The N islet is 30m

high and the S islet is 33m high. Being comparatively small and low, all of these islets are difficult to identify against the high land, especially at night, and they should be given a wide berth.

Ormos Kapsaliou (36°08'N., 23°00'E.), a small bay exposed to the S, is entered close E of Akra Trakhilos and forms a natural harbor. During strong winds from between SE and SW, this bay is unsafe. Oros Kapsali, 477m high, stands 1.7 miles NW of the bay. This prominent peak is flat topped and a conspicuous monastery is situated on its NW shoulder. Another prominent hill, 322m high, stands immediately N of the bay and is surmounted by a white house. A conspicuous white mill stands on Akra Grosso, the E entrance point of the bay. The town of Kithira, fronted by a large fortress, stands on the NW side of the bay and is very conspicuous. The town is fronted by a small craft harbor. The best anchorage berth is in a depth of 29m, mud and sand, about 0.3 mile SSW of harbor.

Akra Kapello (36°08'N., 23°03'E.), the SE extremity of Nisos Kithira, is located 2.3 miles E of Ormos Kapsaliou and is fronted by rocks. During N and NE winds, a heavy swell is experienced off this point and it should be given a wide berth.

Ormos Ayiou Nikolaou, a bay, is entered 5.5 miles N of Akra Kapello and is subject to a heavy swell during S and SE winds. Limin Avlemonos, a cove, lies at the head of the bay and provides shelter to small craft. Vessels can anchor in the bay in a depth of 31m, sand and mud, about 0.4 mile SW of the castle which stands on the NW entrance point of Limin Avlemonos.

12.7 Vrakhonisidhes Dhragoneres (36°13'N., 23°06'E.), consisting of two islets, lies close off the E extremity of the island. Nisis Dhragonera, the S and larger islet, is 39m high. Nisis Andidhragonera, the N islet, is 20m high and is marked by a light. Both of these islets are covered with scanty grass and low scrub and both appear similar, having a dip in the middle between two hummocks. During NE winds, the sea breaks heavily over the rocks which front the E side of Nisis Dhragonera. Small vessels can obtain temporary anchorage in depths of 20 to 37m between the island and the two islets. Local knowledge is required as patches of foul ground lie in the approach.

Makronisi (36°16'N., 23°05'E.) lies close off the coast 2.5 miles NW of Nisis Andidhragonera. This islet is 29m high and is marked by a light at the N end, but is low at its S end. It is connected at the S extremity to the mainland by a rocky ledge, with a depth of 0.6m, which acts as a breakwater during S winds. Fidhonisi, a small rock, lies 0.5 mile SE of the islet and is 13m high.

Limin Dhiakofti, also known as Angirovolion Makris, is a small natural harbor formed between the islet and the mainland coast. The village of Dhiakofti stands in the SW part of this harbor and is fronted by a stone pier which is used by coasters. Vessels with local knowledge can obtain good anchorage in a depth of 22m near the middle of the harbor.

Ayia Pelayias (36°19'N., 22°59'E.), a village, is situated on the coast 6 miles NW of Makronisi and can be identified by a tower standing close S of it. A mole, 220m long, fronts the village and has depths of 1.5 to 4m alongside. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 22m off the village.

Caution.—Several submarine cables extend across Stenon Elafonissou and may best be seen on the chart.

Dhiekplous Kithiron (36°05'N., 23°05'E.)

12.8 Dhiekplous Kithiron, the middle channel of the three leading from the W into the Grecian archipelago, leads between Nisos Kithira and Nisos Andikithira. Several islets and dangers lie off both of these islands at the sides of the passage.

Nisis Avgo (36°06'N., 23°00'E.) lies 3.1 miles SW of Akra Kapello, the SE extremity of Nisos Kithira. This islet is 194m high and has a rounded surface which appears, as its name implies, like a large egg.

Nisidhes Kofinidhia (36°06'N., 23°09'E.), located 5 miles ENE of Nisis Avgo, consists of two small and rocky islets lying 0.6 mile apart. In cases of necessity, vessels can pass between these islets, but caution is necessary as the currents are strong and irregular in this vicinity. The N and larger islet is 10m high and flat. A rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lies close off its S side. Rocky patches, with depths of about 25m, lie 1.7 miles SE and 1.2 miles S of the S islet.

Nisis Pori (35°58'N., 23°15'E.), a rocky islet, lies on the S side of the channel and is 126m high and precipitous. A shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 0.8 mile N of this islet.

Vrakhos Poreti, a small and cliffy islet, lies 2 miles SW of Nisis Pori and is 40m high and also precipitous. Vrakhos Navtilos, 3m high, lies 1.2 miles SSE of Vrakhos Poreti and is surrounded by submerged rocks. From a distance, this above-water rock has the appearance of several scattered rocks, being very pointed and rugged. A shoal, with a depth of 6m, lies about 0.5 mile N of the rock.

Nisos Andikithira (35°52'N., 23°18'E.), a rocky and hilly island, has a barren aspect and rises to a summit, 378m high. Its coasts consist of steep and inaccessible cliffs. Akra Kefali, the N extremity of the island, is formed by red cliffs, 220m high. Akra Apolitares, the S extremity of the island, is formed by a level point, 24m high. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing on this point.

Ormos Potamou, an inlet, indents the N coast and offers the only shelter of the island. A light is shown from Akra Kastro, its E entrance point, and Potamos, a small village, is situated at the head. The sides of the inlet are high and rocky and a fort surmounts a hill which rises at the SE side. Small craft can anchor near the head of this inlet in depths of 11 to 18m, but a heavy and dangerous swell rolls in during strong N winds.

Singular and conspicuous horizontal marks, which attract the eye, may be observed, at precisely the same level, all around Nisos Andikithira, Nisis Pori, and Vrakhos Poreti. Located about 2m above the water, these uniformly straight and horizontal marks are formed by the rock being worn away to a depth of 5 cm and resemble the high water mark of places subject to regular tides. In winter, it is reported that the water level is much higher than usual, but never reaches the mark.

Stenon Andikithiron (35°45'N., 23°25'E.)

12.9 Stenon Andikithiron, the S channel of the three leading from W into the Grecian archipelago, lies between the S end of Nisos Andikithira and the NW end of Kriti (Crete). Levka Ori, the high peaks of Kriti, may be seen from the approaches to the channel and are nearly always capped with snow. When using this passage, vessels are recommended to

keep to the N side. During N or NE winds, a strong current has been observed to set to the W.

Peloponnisos—East Coast

12.10 Akra Maleas (36°26'N., 23°12'E.), the SE extremity of Peloponnisos, is formed by a bold headland, 553m high. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 15m high, standing 1 mile N of the point.

Violent squalls occur frequently near this headland, spilling over from the high mountains above it. The coast extending N from the point to the head of Argolikos Kolpos is mountainous, extremely rugged, and inhospitable in its general appearance.

The current in the vicinity of Akra Maleas generally sets W at a velocity of 1 knot, but its strength and direction can vary because of the wind.

Akra Kamili, a small and low promontory, is located 6.5 miles NW of Akra Maleas. A hummock, which closely resembles the hump of a camel, is located on this point. Several small islets and numerous rocks front the coast between this point and Monemvasia.

Monemvasia (36°41'N., 23°03'E.) is connected to the mainland at its W end by a bridge, under which only boats can pass, and a causeway. This small and narrow island is 199m high and a conspicuous castle surmounts its summit. A town, enclosed by walls, is situated on the S side and a light is shown from its E extremity.

Kolpos Monemvasias, a bay, is entered between the E end of Monemvasia and Akra Kremmidhi, 3 miles NE, and provides protection from N, NW, and NE winds. Good anchorage can be taken within this bay in depths of 9 to 18m sand. The small village of Gephyra stands on the mainland W of Monemvasia and is fronted by a small craft harbor used by local fishing boats.

A small harbor, protected by a mole, fronts the NW end of the island in the SW corner of the bay. It has depths of 4 to 5m and is used by small craft. During the summer, temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 27 to 33m, sand and weeds, about 0.4 mile N of the bridge and causeway. Local knowledge is advised.

Akra Palaio Monemvasia is located on the N side of the bay 2 miles WNW of Akra Kremmidhi. This point is marked by a light and divides the N side of the bay into two parts. Vessels can take anchorage in depth of 9 to 18m, sand, within Ormos Palaias Monemvasias, the NW part of the bay. Vessels can also take anchorage in depth of 11 to 35m within Ormos Kremmidhi, the NE part of the bay, but should avoid the foul ground caused by a sunken boom lying across the entrance.

12.11 Ormos Ierakos (36°47'N., 23°06'E.), a small inlet, lies 3.2 miles N of Akra Kremmidhi. It is entered between Akra Kari and Akra Koufanda, 0.3 mile NW. The entrance is backed by high land and is reported to be difficult to distinguish from seaward. However, vessels approaching from the N may sight a church which stands on the summit of a hill 2.5 miles NW of the entrance. The inlet is sheltered from all except NE winds and is used by local small craft.

Akra Nisaki (36°58'N., 23°00'E.), marked by a light on its NW side, forms the S entrance point of Ormos Kiparissiou, a small bay, and is fronted by rocks on the E side. Akra Kortia, located 0.8 mile N of Akra Nisaki, forms the N entrance point of the bay and



ORMOS IERAKOS BEARING 204°

is also marked by a light. A village is situated near the SW corner of the bay. Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage in depths of 11 to 25m within the bay.

Akra Sambateki (37°11'N., 22°55'E.), the SW entrance point of Argolikos Kolpos, is located 14 miles NNW of Akra Nisaki. This point is fronted by rocks and is marked by a light.

Plaka (Skala Leonidhion) (37°10'N., 22°52'E.) (World Port Index No. 42030), a small harbor, lies on the NW side of Ormos Poulithra 3 miles SSW of Akra Sambateki. It is protected by a mole and has depths of up to 6m alongside the quays. Small vessels of up to 4.5m draft can be handled. A conspicuous white sandy beach extends 1.3 miles N from the village in which a prominent white church stands. Vessels can anchor in depths of 9 to 27m within Ormos Poulithra.

Caution.—A submarine exercise area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies centered 16 miles SE of Akra Sambateki.

Off-lying Islands and Islets

12.12 Nisis Falkonera (36°50'N., 23°53'E.), the outermost island lying off this part of the coast, is 183m high and marked by a light on its SE peak. A small above-water rock lies close off its NW extremity.

Nisidhes Karavi (36°46'N., 23°36'E.), consisting of a group of three sheer and barren islets, lies 14 miles WSW of Nisis Falkonera. The largest islet is 33m high and they resemble a ship under sail from a distance.

Nisis Velopoula (Nisis Parapola) (36°55'N., 23°28'E.), 227m high, is almost inaccessible. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, standing in the NW part of the island.

Argolikos Kolpos (37°15'N., 23°00'E.)

12.13 Argolikos Kolpos, an extensive gulf, is entered between Akra Sambatikis and Nisos Spetsai, 10 miles ENE, and is bounded on both sides by mountains. The slightly irregular W shore is low in places while the E shore is indented by several bays and is fronted by several islands. Navplio, a port, lies at the head of the gulf.

In Argolikos Kolpos during the summer the land and sea breezes are very irregular. The sea breeze, which normally reaches a force of from 4 to 5 at about 1600, sets in from the SSE about 1100 and blows until between 2000 and 2200. It is then succeeded by the land breeze from the NNE, which

continues until about 0600, when it falls calm until the sea breeze sets in again.

Akra Tirou (37°15'N., 22°53'E.), located 3.8 miles NW of Akra Sambateki, is the S entrance point of Ormos Tirou, a small bay, which offers shelter to small craft. This point is fronted by a reef and surmounted by three conspicuous windmills. Akra Trikeri, located 1.6 miles NNW of Akra Tirou, is bold and rises to a height of 293m. Ormos Zaritsi, another small bay, lies 2.7 miles NW of Akra Tirou and offers shelter to small vessels. A small prominent church stands near the shore of this bay.

Paralion Astros (37°25'N., 22°46'E.) (World Port Index No. 42040), a small harbor, lies on the N shore of Ormos Astros 10 miles NW of Akra Trikeri. The coast between is indented by several small bays which provide shelter to small vessels with local knowledge. The harbor fronts the S side of a small promontory and is protected by two moles. It has depths of 2 to 4m and is used by small craft. A light is shown from the SE extremity of the promontory. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 12 to 18m, mud and sand, about 250m S or SE of the harbor.

Ormos Navplion (37°33'N., 22°46'E.) is entered between Akra Kiveri and Akra Khondros, 4 miles E, and forms the N portion of Argolikos Kolpos. Anchorage can be taken anywhere in the bay where depths permit. However, several obstructions and foul areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lie within the bay.

The sides of this bay are backed by high mountains while the head is low and marshy and is backed by a cultivated plain. Kiveri, a village, is situated 0.5 mile NW of Akra Kiveri and near the conspicuous ruins of a medieval castle. Temporary anchorage can be taken off this village in depths of 11 to 15m, sand. Anchorage can also be taken in a depth of 13m, good holding ground, about 1 mile E of the village of Miloi which stands 1.8 miles NNW of Kiveri.

The conspicuous acropolis of Larissa, with a beacon, is situated on a hill, 285m high, standing close W of the town of Argos, 5.2 miles N of Miloi. A prominent chimney stands 2.7 miles NE of Miloi, close E of the village of Nea Kios.

12.14 Navplio (37°34'N., 22°48'E.) (World Port Index No. 42050), a small port, lies on the E side of the bay and fronts the N side of Khersonisos Akronavplias, a small flat-topped peninsula. The harbor is protected from the SW by a mole and from the N by a stone breakwater, 0.5 mile long.

Depths—Limitations.—The entrance fairway has depths of 5.5 to 7m. The harbor has three piers and provides 1,100m of quayage with depths of 2 to 6.4m alongside. Small vessels of up to 6,300 dwt and 5.5m draft can be accommodated. Larger vessels may load and discharge cargo from lighters in the anchorage.

Aspect.—The prominent resort town of Navplion is situated on the flat-topped peninsula with its modern part extending to the E. A light is shown from Akra Panayitsa, the SW extremity of the peninsula. A prominent prison building stands close NE of the light.

Nisis Bourtzi, a small rocky islet, lies on the W side of the harbor, 0.4 miles N of Akra Panayitsa. It is 20m high and is surmounted by a conspicuous fort. The entrance fairway leads close N of the head of the W mole and is marked on its N side by a lighted buoy.

Lofos Palamidhion, 223m high, is a precipitous ridge standing 0.5 mile E of Akra Panayitsa. It is located at the W end of a range of barren hills and is surmounted by a conspicuous fort.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is advisable if entering the harbor for the first time. Local pilots are available and can be contacted on VHF.

Anchorage.—A recommended anchorage berth lies in depths of 10 to 14m about 0.6 mile WNW of Akra Panayitsa.

Caution.—A submarine cable and a pipeline extend S from Nisis Bourtzi and may best be seen on the chart.

12.15 Akra Khondros (37°32'N., 22°49'E.) is the SE entrance point of Ormos Navplion. Ormos Karathona, a small bay, is entered 0.8 mile N of this point and provides good shelter. A small islet, 14m high, lies 0.2 mile NNW of Akra Khondros. Good anchorage can be taken in a depth of 20m about 0.3 mile N of this islet. A prominent church stands on the shore near the center of the bay.

Ayiou Vlkendiou, an isolated sponge reef, lies about 0.5 mile SW of Akra Khondros and has a depth of 10.1m.

Nisis Tolo (37°30'N., 22°52'E.), also known as Nisis Romvi, is bold, rocky, and rises to heights of 154m in its W part and 87m in its E part. Lights are shown from the W extremity and SE end of this island. Nisis Dhaskalia, 52m high, lies in the entrance to a small bay close off the S side of the island. The ruins of an old fort and a church stand on this islet. A narrow passage, with a least depth of 12.8m, leads between the N side of Nisis Tolo and the mainland.

Tolos Reef, with a least depth of 3.6m, lies about 0.8 mile SE of the SE end of Nisis Tolo.

Tolo is situated on the mainland 0.3 mile NW of the N extremity of Nisis Tolo. This resort village is fronted by a small craft harbor and Nisis Koronisi, a small islet, lies 0.3 mile E of it.

Limin Dhrepanon, a small bay, lies 3.4 miles E of Tolo. It has a high shoreline which provides protection from all winds. The entrance to the bay, which is 0.3 mile wide, is reported to be difficult to identify. The ruins of a fort stand on the W entrance point and the E entrance point is marked by a light and surmounted by a small chapel.

Nisis Platia (37°30'N., 22°55'E.), a rugged and uninhabited island, lies 2 miles ESE of the SE end of Nisis Tolo and rises to a height of 82m. A prominent white triangular cliff is located on its W side.

Akra Iria (37°28'N., 23°00'E.), 70m high, is the S termination of a low stretch of coast. A dangerous reef, with a depth of 5.4m, lies 0.4 mile offshore about 1.2 miles NW of this point.

Nisis Ipsili, 243m high, lies 1.8 miles SW of Akra Iria. The S coast of this island is formed of prominent sheer cliffs and its SW extremity is marked by a light.

12.16 Koilas (37°25'N., 23°07'E.), a resort town, is situated on the SW side of Ormos Koiladhia, a harbor formed by a natural inlet. The inlet is entered between Akra Kokkinos, which is marked by a light, and a prominent headland, 0.9 mile E.

Nisis Koiladhi, an islet, lies in the entrance to this inlet and is fringed by rocks lie on its SW and SE sides. It is 24m high and provides protection from NW winds.

The entrance channel leading SW of the islet, which is normally used by vessels, is 0.2 mile wide and has depths in the fairway decreasing from 9 to 5m. The channel leading NE is also 0.2 mile wide and has depths in the fairway decreasing from 11 to 5m. It is clearer and much easier to navigate than the SW passage, but should not be used at night. The town is fronted by a small craft harbor.

Anchorage may be obtained in depths of 5 to 10m mud, about 0.3 mile S of the E extremity of Nisis Koiladhia. A conspicuous monastery stands close NW of the town.

Caution.—Several submarine cables lie within the inlet and may best be seen on the chart.

Akra Korakas (37°21'N., 23°04'E.), marked by a light, is fronted by rocks. Ormos Ververoudha, a bay, is entered between this point and Akra Ververoudha, 2.5 miles ESE. The N shore of this bay is steep and fronted by numerous rocks. The E shore is low.

Limin Kheliou (Porto Heli) (37°19'N., 23°09'E.) (World Port Index No. 42060), an inlet, is entered 1.6 miles SE of Akra Ververoudha and forms a natural harbor. An entrance channel, 0.2 mile wide, leads NE into the inlet which has depths of 6 to 10m. The small town of Porto Kheli stands on a promontory at the W side of the inlet. It is fronted by a small craft harbor which is mostly used by local ferries and yachts. Small vessels can anchor in the central part of the inlet in depths of 6 to 10m, mud with good holding ground.

Numerous villas and hotels are situated around the shores of the inlet. The NW entrance point of the channel is marked by a light and a conspicuous building stands 0.4 mile NNE of it. Nisis Khinitisa lies 0.4 mile S of the SE entrance point. This islet is 10m high, and has two prominent hillocks. A detached rocky shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 0.6 mile SE of the islet. It is sometimes marked by a discoloration of the water.

Akra Aimilianos (Akra Milianos) (37°17'N., 23°12'E.), a steep and white point, is surmounted by a prominent chapel. Vralchoi Kounoupia, a rocky reef, extends about 0.3 mile S of this point and is marked at its S edge by a light.

12.17 Steno Spetson (37°17'N., 23°08'E.), a channel mostly used by coastal vessels, lies at the SE side of Argolikos Kolpos and leads between Nisos Spetsai and the mainland. The

passage itself has a minimum width of about 1 mile and is clear of dangers, but a few shoals lie in the SE approaches.

Ifalos Aimilianos, an isolated rocky shoal, lies about 1.3 miles S of Akra Aimilianos and has a least depth of 7m. Ifalos Trikeri, with a least depth of 5m, lies about 1.2 miles ESE of Ifalos Aimilianos.

Currents in the vicinity of these shoal patches sometimes set with considerable strength. Their direction and velocity depend mainly on the direction and force of the recent winds.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, anchorage is prohibited within an area, which may best be seen on the chart, extending N between the NE side of Nisos Spetsai and the mainland.

Nisos Spetsai (Nisos Spetses) (37°16'N., 23°08'E.), a resort island, is generally rocky. The summit, 248m high, stands near the center of a ridge, which runs through the middle of the island, and is surmounted by a small chapel. The S and W sides of the island are wooded while the NE side is barren.

Nisis Petrokaravo, 22m high, lies 0.7 mile NW of the NW extremity of the island. This small islet lies on a rocky bank and is marked by a light.

Spetsai (37°16'N., 23°10'E.) extends for about 1 mile along the shore on the NE side of Nisos Spetsai. For the most part, this town consists of small houses and narrow streets, but some larger buildings stand near the seafront. A large yellow hotel, with a conspicuous dome between two steeples, is reported to stand at the W end.

A small harbor fronts the town and is protected by breakwaters. It has depths of up to 6m and is mostly used by small craft and yachts. Vessels can anchor off the town in depths of 22 to 27m, mud, sand and small coral.

Akra Fanari, marked by a light, is the termination of a small promontory which extends N from the SE side of Nisos Spetsai. Ormos Baltiza, a small inlet, is entered close W of the point and is used by small craft with local knowledge. The outer part of this inlet is 250m wide and has depths of 5 to 7m.

Nisos Spetsopoula (37°32'N., 22°49'E.), 109m high, lies close off the SE end of Nisos Spetsai and is covered in vegetation. Dhiavlos Spetsopoulos, with a least depth of 12.8m, lies in the fairway leading between this islet and Nisos Spetsai.

Nisis Ayios Ioannis, surmounted by a chapel, lies 0.7 mile NE of the S extremity of Nisos Spetsopoula. It is the largest of a group of rocky islets and rocks which lie in this vicinity.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, anchorage is prohibited within an area, which may best be seen on the chart, extending between Nisos Spetsopoula and the SE end of Nisos Spetsai.

Kolpos Idhras and Approaches

12.18 Kolpos Idhras (37°22'N., 23°25'E.) lies off the SE end of the peninsula which separates Argolikos Kolpos from Saronikos Kolpos. This gulf is bounded on its S side by Nisos Dhokos and Nisos Idhra. It may be approached from the E via Stenon Idhras and from the SW via Stenon Petasi and Stenon Dhokou.

During strong NE winds Kolpos Idhras is subject to heavy squalls from all directions because of the high land. It often

happens that the sea breeze, which blows from the E, abates just as it reaches Nisos Dhokos. At times the current sets E even with a fresh NE breeze.

Nisos Trikeri (37°16'N., 23°17'E.), 127m high, is the largest islet of a chain which extends WSW from the W end of Nisos Idhra. It consists of two parts, each rising to a summit, which are connected by a narrow ridge. Vrakhonisis Dhrapi, 38m high, is the tallest of a group of three small islets lying 1.8 miles E of the S end of Nisos Trikeri. A shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 0.6 miles NE of this group.

Nisis Karteli, which is fronted on its N side by a reef, lies 1.5 miles NE of Vrakhonisis Dhrapi. Nisis Ventza, 20m high, and Vrakhonisis Dhisaki, a group of rocks, lies 1.2 miles ESE and 0.9 mile SE, respectively, of Nisis Karteli. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.9m, lies close NE of Vrakhonisis Dhisaki. Nisis Alexandos, 73m high, lies 0.5 mile NNE of Nisis Ventza and 0.6 mile S of the S end of Nisos Idhra.

Nisos Idhra (37°20'N., 23°28'E.) rises to form several peaks and is almost entirely composed of bare, sterile, mountainous land. Oros Eros (Klimakion), the summit, stands near the center of the island and is 564m high. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing on Akra Zourvas, the precipitous E extremity of the island.

Nisis Pondikonisi, 34m high, lies 0.6 mile NNW of Akra Bisti, the W extremity of Nisos Idhra. Nisis Petasi, a prominent islet, lies 0.5 mile ENE of Nisis Pondikonisi. Nisis Kivotos, consisting of two small islets and a rock, lies 0.4 mile offshore, 1.7 miles NE of Nisis Petasi. Vrakhonisis Palamidhas, a rocky islet, lies 0.2 mile offshore, 1 mile NE of Nisis Kivotos. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 14.9m, lies about 0.6 mile NW of this islet.

12.19 Idhra (37°21'N., 23°28'E.) (World Port Index No. 42090), a small harbor, lies at the head of a small bay and is protected by breakwaters. The entrance is 60m wide and has a depth of 8m. Depths decrease to 3m or less in the S and inner part of the harbor. There are depths of up to 4.5m alongside the quays which are mostly used by local ferries, small craft, and yachts. The town is built on the hills surrounding the harbor and a light is shown from the E entrance of the bay. In good weather, temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 30 to 60m within the bay and close outside the harbor.

Nisis Kamini, a small islet, lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 0.7 mile W of the entrance to the bay and is surmounted by a small chapel. Vrakhonisis Vliko, also surmounted by a chapel, lies 0.3 mile offshore, 0.4 mile WSW of Nisis Kamini.

Nisos Dhokos (37°20'N., 23°20'E.) is rocky and barren. The island rises to heights of 268m in the W part and 293m near the SE extremity from which a light is shown. Ormos Skindos, a bay, indents the N coast of the island and provides safe anchorage in depths of 13 to 40. It is reported (1991) that this bay lies within a restricted area and entry is prohibited by all vessels.

Nisos Stavros (37°15'N., 23°27'E.) is the S and outermost islet lying in the approach to Kolpos Idhras. It is 100m high, steep sided, and surmounted by a prominent chapel.

Ifalos Stavros, a dangerous shoal, lies about 0.8 mile SSW of Nisos Stavros and has a least depth of 0.6m.

Stenon Petasi (37°19'N., 23°22'E.) leads NE into Kolpos Idhras between Nisos Idhra and Nisos Dhokos. Although deep

and clear of dangers, vessels should favor the N side of this passage at night. Due to the high and steep land on both sides, heavy squalls from various directions are sometimes experienced. The current in the channel usually runs E, even with fresh NE winds.

Stenon Dhokou (37°21'N., 23°17'E.), the narrower of the two channels leading into Kolpos Idhras from the SW, lies between the W end of Nisos Dhokos and the mainland. It is only 0.4 mile wide, but is clear of offshore dangers. The wind in the passage is almost always variable and calms under the high barren land of Nisos Dhokos are frequent.

12.20 Akra Mouzaki (37°21'N., 23°17'E.), marked by a light, is the extremity of a small promontory, 207m high. Akra Steno, the E extremity of a small peninsula, is located 1.4 miles NW of Akra Mouzaki. Nisis Kapari, an islet, and several rocks lie on a shoal bank which extends up to about 0.8 mile ENE of this point. A detached shoal, with a depth of 9m, lies about 1.1 miles ENE of the point.

Ormos Kapari (37°23'N., 23°15'E.) is entered between Akra Steno and Akra Kastri, 1 mile N. The town of Ermioni, with several prominent white buildings, stands along the low tongue of land of which Akra Kastri, marked by a light, is the E extremity. Limin Kastri, a small inlet, lies on the N side of this tongue and has depths of 5 to 15m. A quay and two piers on the S side of this inlet have depths of 1 to 3.5m alongside and are used by local ferries and small craft with local knowledge.

Anchorage can be taken in the S part of Ormos Kapari in depths of 16 to 24m, stiff mud, good holding ground.

Ormos Dardiza (Dartouzas), a small bay, is entered 1 mile NE of Akra Kastri and several factories, fronted by a small pier and a mooring buoy, stand along its E shore.

Akra Metokhion (37°24'N., 23°25'E.), a low and shingly point, is located 7.4 miles ENE of Akra Kastri. A small and prominent chapel stands 0.9 mile NW of this point and several factories are situated along the coast to the W of it.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, anchoring and fishing are prohibited in an area, which may best be seen on the chart, extending SSE between Akra Metokhion and the N coast of Nisos Idhra.

12.21 Akra Skillaion (37°26'N., 23°31'E.) is located at the NE end of Kolpos Idhras 5.6 miles ENE of Akra Metokhion.

Nisidhes Tselevinia, consisting of two islets, lies close E of this point. Nisis Spathi, the W of the two islets, is connected to the S part of Akra Skillaion by a shallow reef. Nisis Skilli, the E islet, is fronted by a reef on its E side. A light is shown from a hut standing on the NE extremity of this islet. A narrow passage, with a depth of 16m in the fairway, leads between the two islets.

A prominent monastery is situated close to a point which is located 1.6 miles WSW of Akra Skillaion and fronted by a small islet.

Stenon Idhras (37°24'N., 23°30'E.), the E entrance of Kolpos Idhras, is entered between Akra Zourvas, the E extremity of Nisos Idhra, and Akra Skillaion, 5 miles NNW. It leads NNW between the mainland and the NE side of Nisos Idhras. At night, vessels are advised to give the N shore of the passage a wide berth.